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(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP (22) International Filing Date: 23 March 1994 ( (30) Priority Data: 9307449.0 8 April 1993 (08.04.93)  (71) Applicant (for AU BB CA GB IE LK MN MW NZ SD UNILEVER PLC [GB/GB]; Unilever House, Bi London EC4P 4BQ (GB).  (71) Applicant (for all designated States except AU BB ( LK MN MW NZ SD TT US): UNILEVER N.V. Weena 455, NL-3013 AL Rotterdam (NL).  (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): BENNER, [DE/DE]; Bei den kleinen Hausern 10b, D-21643 (DE).  (74) Agent: MULDER, C., W., R.; Unilever plc, Patent Colworth House, Sharnbrook, Bedford MK44 1L.	23.03.9  TT only lackfria  CA GB [NL/NI  Gerha Beckde	CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KG, KP, KI KZ, LK, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PI PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ, VI Enropean patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GI IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CCG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  Published  With international search report.
TANT AND A SULPHOSUCCINATE SURE (57) Abstract  An acqueous surfactant composition suitable for to	FACTA	DIUM POLYOXYETHYLENE ALKYL ETHER SULFATE SURFA ication to the human skin comprising a sodium alkyl ether surfacts surfactant. The composition is particularly suitable as a shampoo
shower gel base.		

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# SURFACTANT COMPOSITION CONTAINING A SODIUM POLYOXYETHYLENE ALKYL ETHER SULFATE SURFACTANT AND A SULPHOSUCCINATE SURFACTANT

This invention relates to clear surfactant compositions.

More particularly, it relates to clear surfactant
compositions which may form the basis for personal
cleansing compositions, such as shower gels.

Clear surfactant compositions are well known. For 10 example, in GB1303810 (Unilever) there are described pourable liquid compositions for cleaning or rinsing which are clear. These compositions preferably comprise an anionic surfactant base, and preferably also a suspending agent such as a swelling clay or a soluble gum. 15 They also comprise a visually distinct component of particle size at least 0.5mm in diameter, which is stably dispersed and suspended in the clear medium. The distinct component may comprise for example an emollient oil in the context of personal cleansing compositions. The distinct 20 component is preferably encapsulated, or dispersed in a wax which breaks down during use.

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Additionally, surfactant compositions are known as for example described in CA 968248, which comprise an aqueous liquid or gel detergent composition containing at least 1% by weight of an electrolyte and containing capsules which are otherwise stable, but which release their contents when the composition is diluted with water. Such capsules are suspended in the liquid or gel such that they do not lose their spacial arrangement during storage, i.e. they are "spatially stable". The capsules consist essentially of a water soluble polymeric wall material which is gellable to a continuous matrix, and either encapsulates a continuous core of liquid or solid, or forms a homogenous mixture with the core material.

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Surprisingly, we have found that it is possible, using a carefully selected combination of surfactants to provide a surprisingly clear, almost transparent surfactant composition which not only has excellent surfactant and aesthetic properties in its own right, but has also a sufficiently good rheological structure so as to be capable of supporting suspended particles. Such a surfactant composition may form an excellent base for any gel-like personal cleansing composition, for example a shower gel or a shampoo.

Thus, according to the invention, there is provided an aqueous surfactant composition suitable for topical application to the human skin, comprising a sodium alkyl ether sulphate surfactant having from 0 to 5 ethylene oxide groups, and a sulphosuccinate surfactant.

Preferably, the sodium alkyl ether sulphate surfactant is a sodium lauryl ether sulphate surfactant comprising an average of 2 to 4 ethylene oxide groups, in particular 3 ethylene oxide groups. Preferably the sodium alkyl ether surfactant is present in the composition at a level of 3-15% by weight.

- According to a preferred aspect of the invention, the composition comprises from 5-35% by weight in total of surfactant, most preferably from 15-30% by weight of surfactant.
- The sulphosuccinate surfactant used in compositions according to the invention may be any sulphosuccinate-containing surfactant entity. A preferred sulphosuccinate surfactant is Rewopol SBFA 30, ex Rewo, which is a 40% solution of disodium laurethsulphosuccinate. Preferably the composition comprises 3-10% by weight of the sulphosuccinate surfactant.

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In a strongly preferred embodiment of the invention, the composition is a shower gel or shampoo composition and comprises one or more thickening agents. A preferred combination of thickening agents in compositions according to the invention is a polysaccharide gum, in particular a xanthan gum, such as Keltrol (trademark), and a fatty acid glyceride polyglycol ether thickener, such as Rewoderm LIS 75 (ex Rewo).

Preferably, the total amount of thickening agents in the compositions according to the invention is of from 0.5 to 3% by weight, preferably 1 to 1.5% by weight.

It has also been found highly desirable to include in compositions according to the invention glycerin, at a level of from 1 to 12% by weight, more preferably 5 to 9.5% by weight. At these levels, the glycerin has been found to contribute to the clarity of the composition. The exact levels of glycerin employed in the composition, may be readily adjusted by the skilled man to optimise clarity of the composition. Other agents that may be used in compositions according to the invention to promote clarity are 1,2-propanediol, and sorbitol.

According to a further preferred aspect of the invention, the composition additionally comprises a suspended phase. This is possible because the nature and viscosity of the composition is such that suspended particles of less than about 3mm diameter will remain suspended in a spatially stable arrangement. The suspended phase may comprise solid particles such as high density mica (eg Timiron), and components of a high specific weight, or it may comprise liquid components which are retained in a solid matrix. The liquid components in the composition may be for example emollients, oils, or other commonly used liquid benefit agents. The solid matrix for retaining the

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liquid component may be a homogenous mixture of liquid component and solid matrix material, or the liquid component may be encapsulated in the matrix material. The liquid component of the suspended phase may conveniently be delivered by rupturing of the capsules during use.

The suspended phase may be made by techniques known in the art, and may have as a solid matrix material, for example gelatin, or a wax, which may be for example impregnated with materials such as gum arabic. The suspended phase may conveniently contain a cosmetic material such as an oil; a preferred oil is advocado oil. Other preferred materials for incorporation in the suspended phase in compositions according to the invention include lipophilic materials, and also skin conditioning agents.

A preferred suspended phase has a particle diameter in the range  $50-3000\mu m$ , more preferably  $1700-2200\mu m$ .

It has been found that compositions according to the invention are superior to conventional similar compositions in that they not only provide excellent suspension of the suspended phase in the composition, but also they provide an excellent degree of transparency.

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In a preferred embodiment of the invention in which the composition additionally comprises a suspended phase, the composition also comprises an emulsifier. Preferred emulsifiers according to the invention are PEG40 - hydrogenated castor oil emulsifiers, such as Cremophor RH40 or Cremophore RH410, ex. BASF. A further category of emulsifiers which may be used in compositions according to the invention are ethoxylated fatty acid derivatives. The purpose of this emulsifier is to prevent separation of the surfactant composition in the event that any oil escapes from the suspended phase. Such an emulsifier may be

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present in the composition at a level of 0.1 to 5% by weight.

Compositions according to the invention may also comprise other components commonly found in such compositions, including for example salts, emollients, oils, buffers, perfumes, antioxidants, preservatives, or pigments.

#### 10 Examples

The invention will now be illustrated with reference to the accompanying examples.

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#### Example 1

A shower gel was prepared according to the following composition.

20	Component	Formulation % w/w
	Genapol ZRO (1)	14.5
25	REWOPOL SBFA 30PH (2)	13.3
	REWODERM LIS75 (3)	0.8
	KELTROL RD (4)	0.9
	Citric Acid	0.3
	Vitamin E Acetate (5)	0.1
30	Sodium Chloride	3.9
	Glycerin (6)	11.0
	CREMOPHOR RH40 (7)	0.5
	Microcapsules (8)	0.5
	Potassium Sorbate	0.5
35	Perfume	0.9
	Water	to 100

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- (1) A 69% w/w solution of sodium lauryl ether sulphate surfactant, ex Hoechst.
- (2) A 40% solution of disodium laurethsulphosuccinate, containing Phenonip preservative, ex REWO.
  - (3) A PEG fatty acid glyceride thickener, ex REWO.
  - (4) Xanthan gum, ex KELCO.

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- (5) Ex BASF.
- (6) 86% aqueous solution, ex Schrödinger/Unichema.
- 15 (7) PEG-40 derivative of hydrogenated castor oil, ex BASF.
  - (8) HC601, ex RAHN. The microcapsules comprise microencapsulated advocado oil and 2% Timiron Super Silver pigment, as a 60% slurry in water, encapsulated in gelatin/gum arabic, with Germaben II at 1% w/w in the aqueous phase as a preservative. Average particle diameter 2000μm.
- The composition of example 1 was made according to the following method.
- The Rewopol SBFA, Rewoderm LIS 75 and Genapol ZRO components are combined and heated to 60°C to dissolve the Rewoderm. To this warm solution is added the Keltrol, and subsequently 1% by weight of the sodium chloride to reduce any turbidity of the solution which arises after the Keltrol.
- The remaining components of the composition can then be introduced carefully with stirring into the warm solution.

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Finally, the viscosity of the composition can be modified by adjusting the amount of salt added to the composition, though the addition of too much salt can result in increased turbidity of the composition.

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#### Examples 2-9

Further compositions were prepared according to the method described in example one (all percentages are by weight of the composition). All provided shower gel formulations with a good degree of clarity and the ability to suspend microcapsules.

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Example	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	4	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	7	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
SLES3EO (1)	14.5%	14.5%	14.5%	14.5%	14.5%	14.5%	14.5%	14.5%
REWOPOL SBFA PH(2)	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%
REWODERM LIS 75 (3)	0.8%	0.5%	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
KELTROL RD (4)	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%
Citric Acid	0.24%	0.27%	0.25%	0.25%	0.28%	0.25%	0.28%	0.26%
Vitamin E Acelate (5)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Sodium Chloride	4.4%	4.9%	4.9%	3.9%	3.7%	3.9%	3.7%	3.9%
Glycerin (6)	6.0%	-	-	1.5%	5.0%	1.5%	5.0%	11.0%
1.2 Propandiol	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	-
CREMOPHOR RH40 (7)	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Micro-capsules (8)		0.5%	-	0.5%	0.5%		_	0.5%
Potassium Sorbate	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Perfume	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Water	to 100%							

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(1)-(8) refer to the notes to the formulation in example 35

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#### Comparative Examples

Examples of similar shower gel compositions to example 1 were made up, only containing as a surfactant mixture sodium lauryl ether sulphate (SLES) and cocoa amido propyl betaine as opposed to SLES and sulphosuccinate. Such comparative compositions were found to be less clear than those containing SLES and sulphosuccinate.

10 Comparative compositions were also made up containing the same surfactant system in example 1, and with as an alternative thickening agent Carbopol, as opposed to Keltrol. Whilst the Carbopol comparative example provided a sufficiently stable matrix for suspending the microspheres, the composition had inferior clarity compared to that having Keltrol as a thickening agent.

Further compositions were prepared in which the Rewoderm LIS is replaced by Rewopal PEG 6000DS (PEG-150 distearate). These compositions however, provided compositions with inferior viscosity properties.

Compositions according to the invention additionally have satisfactory storage properties.

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#### <u>Claims</u>

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- An aqueous surfactant composition suitable for topical application to the human skin comprising a sodium alkyl ether surfactant having from 0 to 5 ethylene oxide groups, and a sulphosuccinate surfactant.
- 2. A composition according to claim 1 wherein the sodium

  10 alkyl ether surfactant is present in the composition

  at a level of 3-15% by weight of the composition.
  - 3. A composition according to claim 1 wherein the sodium alkyl ether surfactant is a sodium lauryl ether surfactant having an average of 3 ethylene oxide units.
- 4. A composition according to claim 1 wherein the sulphosuccinate surfactant is present at a level of from 3-10% by weight of the composition.
  - 5. A composition according to claim 1, comprising a suspended phase.
- 25 6. A composition according to claim 1, comprising glycerin at a level of from 1 to 10% by weight of the composition.
- 7. A composition according to claim 1, comprising a mixture of thickening agents selected from the polysaccharide gums and fatty acid glyceride polyglycol ethers.
- 8. A composition according to claim 7 wherein the polysaccharide gum is xanthan gum.

9. A composition according to claim 1, wherein the composition additionally comprises an emulsifier comprising a PEG 40-hydrogenated castor oil emulsifier and/or an ethoxylated fatty acid derivative emulsifier.

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10. A shampoo or shower gel composition suitable for topical application to the human skin comprising 3-15% by weight of a sodium lauryl ether surfactant having from 0 to 5 ethylene oxide groups, from 3-10% by weight of a sulphosuccinate surfactant, from 0.5 to 3% of a mixture of thickening agents comprising a polysacchoride gum and a fatty acid glyceride polyglycol ether thickener, from 1 to 10% by weight of glycerin and from 0.1 to 5% by weight of an emulsifier comprising a PEG40 hydrogenated castor oil emulsifier.

#### INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte. June Application No PCT/EP 94/00920

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 5 A61K7/50 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC **B. FIELDS SEARCHED** Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 5 A61K Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages Relevant to claim No. EP,A,O 531 650 (GOLDWELL AG) 17 March 1993 1,7,9 7,8 see page 5; example 3 7,8 WO, A, 92 17154 (THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY) 15 October 1992 see page 27; example 1 1,9 X CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 112, no. 16, 16 April 1990, Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 145339, BARANOWSKA B. ET AL 'Detergent composition exibiting hair conditionning action' see abstract & PL,A,134 424 (INSTYTUT CHEMII PRZEMYSLOWEJ) 16 July 1982 -/--Patent family members are listed in annex. Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Special categories of cited documents: "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance invention "E" earlier document but published on or after the international "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to filing date involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such docu-"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or ments, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. other means document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "A" document member of the same patent family Date of mailing of the international search report Date of the actual completion of the international search U 5. 08.94 29 July 1994 Authorized officer Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentiaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Ripwijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tr. 31 651 epo nl, Farc (+31-70) 340-3016 Boulois, D

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